CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29, State Street.

VATOR.

H. O. MERIAM, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

VOLUME 3. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1841. NUMBER 43.

BOSTON CULTIVATOR.

Published Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, over No. 29 State St. entrance in Congress Square.

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Agricultural Department.

What now ought to be done?

Our Agricultural Fairs are over, and those which have preceeded them have shown that agriculture has been gradually improving, and that things have gone on for the last year pretty much the same way as they have done for twenty year past, and unless the leading and more influential farmers of the several towns of the Commonwealth adopt some new plan of action, agriculture must still go on in the old beaten track, while all other branches of business will make far more rapid strides in improvement and wealth. Our Fairs occupy so little time, that hardly an opportunity is afforded for discharging the appropriate duties so perfectly as could be desired, much less to consider the great questions upon which the final triumph of American Agriculture, and the elevation of the character of the cultivators of the American Soil *must and will depend.*

We hold that some new movement must be made by farmers themselves, as a distinct class, if they would enjoy for themselves and their children, the encouragement and protection from the General Government, which, their numbers and immense importance of the agriculture of the whole country, as disclosed by the agricultural census, demand.

Three fourths of our entire population are connected with the interests of the farm. Three fourths of our exports are the result of agriculture labor. Three fourths of the taxes and tariffs imposed are paid by farmers, yet the farmer is depressed in character and in the means of the successful prosecution of his business, while our State and National Laws are admirably adapted to build up, all other inferior branches of business as it were by steam power. The fisheries, the mechanic arts, manufactures, rail-roads, and banking, share largely in the bounty of the Government, and have (with shame be it said,) to this day monopolized the services of the press &public men. For the benefit of the learned professions, law, medicine and theology, our colleges have been munificently endowed by the State, and our young men have been, in the course of their education estraryed from the interests of farmers, as if the very touch of agriculture was contamination, though the victories of the plough, viewed in connection with the progress of the race, in civilization and happiness far surpass in glorious and lasting fame, the victories of an Alexander, a Cæsar, a Napolean, or a Wellington. While thousands of cargoes of the products of the British Empire are annually consumed in this country, our National Government have not passed retaliatory laws to secure the exchange of an equal amount of our agricultural staples.

Look around you and see what branches of business are amassing large fortunes. What have the command of the spare capital in the state? Is it agriculture?—No, no. It is among the impossibilities of the day for a moderate farmer to establish his son in life as a farmer in Massachusetts—for money is not at the command of agricultural resources. Banks do not loan on real estate, and if the farmer attempts to deal with them as at present governed, it is his certain ruin—for their short loans neither meet the wants or the nature of agricultural returns. Hence the farmer must educate his son for some other business, and thus dodge the evils of our present laws or suffer him to emigrate west where little pecuniary capital is necessary to commence operations, but an *immense capital* of labor, patience and self denial.

In Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, are the following sensible remarks on the importance and rights of agriculture.

We have said that the condition of the country demands a more direct attention of the public mind to the pursuit of agriculture; and this fact is manifest, not only from the structure of our government, which makes this pursuit better adapted to the genius of the people than any other, but because the vast tracts of our territory, in their fertility and cheapness, seem to spread out the most ample motives for its exercise. It will scarcely be denied that agriculture, which, in the minds of political economists, constitutes but one great branch of human enterprise, is the foundation of all the rest; for man possesses no earthly treasure-house but that which exists in the wealth of the soil. Agriculture, while it supplies the producer with that which is required for his immediate wants, revolves the wheels of the factory, and provides freights for commerce, granting to every form of human labor both nutriment and strength.

While other branches of human enterprise are protected in their due measure, it can scarcely be denied that agricultural enterprise, the basis of almost every form of human pursuit, should be encouraged as the safeguard of a country, the promoter of its virtue, and the solid foundation of its permanent happiness and most lasting independence.

We contend these views and principles have not yet been adopted and acted upon by our government; great speeches have not yet been made in Congress in behalf of farmers, and to this point the attention of farmers of the whole country should be directed, till it can safely be said, that agriculture as well as railroad corporations, manufactures, the fisheries, or the learned professions, enjoys alike the support of our statesmen, and the direct or indirect aid of our government.

Yet the question still returns what can we, isolated, scattered, unlettered farmers do to bring about these mighty and righteous results? We answer all that you desire. Let agricultural societies be formed in every town in the Union to discuss and consider the rights and interests of farmers. Let questions like these be discussed—whether agriculture can *now* demand its true share of the spare capital on as good terms, as to time and security, as other great branches of business.—Whether existing laws tend to drive enterprise and talent away from the plough, and hold out direct inducements to capitalists not to make loans to farmers, and not in the least to be connected with the soil of the country or its improved husbandry. Whether farmers are taxed more by the state and national government than speculators or bankers—men of money, or those whose money is invested in stock. Whether our monied institutions ought not under existing circumstances, to be obliged by law to loan a certain per cent of their capital to farmers for a term of years on realestate security; or the whole of it to trading and manufacturing and speculating interests. Whether, if the Smithsonian bequest, or Massachusetts share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, ($144,000,) are to be applied to any object; whether both should not be applied to the purposes of agricultural education, or the whole be given to railroad corporations, or to swell the advantages of the learned professions, or be kept as a sinking fund to pay *the duty* on iron and steel used in the manufacture of the implements of husbandry, in this state. Whether the manufacture of beet sugar in this state, of silk in other states, and the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of wine might not be developed and encouraged by a judicious application of the proceeds of the public lands. It is useless for farmers to be caught napping any longer. Other great departments of business are wide awake, not only demanding their rights, but exacting special favors of the government, and in case of refusal, threatening ruin and overthrow. Though there is much to commend in their energy, activity, and courage, yet there is enough to alarm the interest of agriculture from one end of the union to the other, and arouse farmers to immediate action, and to drive the agricultural press out of its old beaten track, from ringing its everlasting changes on farm work for the month to the consideration of the causes of the depression of our agriculture, and the reasons why the farmer under the monarchies of the old world, hold the first rank among men, while in this *republic*, which has forgotten the principles of Washington, he has been branded as a clod-hopper, a being who *is unfit to operate, on borrowed capital*, a creature to be taught to read his table, cypher as far as the rule of three, and nothing more. But a new era is dawning upon the farmer. Science, with her exhaustless treasures, and the rank which God assigned to the first and noblest pursuit of man are to be his, and the agricultural press of the whole country stands pledged to this effect.

We must conclude by the remarks of an able writer in the "Paris Citizen."

Fairs belong rather to the past age of Agriculture. Social meetings belong to a new and brighter era in the science.—The "past age" as I term it, was satisfied to carry corn to mill in a bag, with corn in one end, and a stone in the other. The new era is one of mind—investigating and active mind—which has thrown the stone away.

Fairs, I don't condemn, far from it.—They are good and valuable in their place; and should be encouraged and sustained, with liberality and spirit: but meetings, for the investigation of agricultural subjects, come up to the spirit of this age, and will result in uprooting of old opinions and in abandoning of old plans of improvement, in view of the increased and increasing knowledge of our agricultural communities.

[From the Western Farmer and Gardener.]

Plan to Remove Stumps.

Mr. Editor:—Although I am not myself a practical farmer, yet I love to see all the operations on a farm carried on with neatness and economy. I own a small farm of two hundred acres in Chambaign county; and when I purchased it, the fields were greatly disfigured and encumbered with dead trees standing, and with stumps. I wish that I might have the pleasure of your company over the farm, or indeed at the house (for every field can be seen from the door) to show you the excellent condition which it is now in.—There is scarce by a stump or bush to be seen, except some very handsome shade trees purposely left for sheltering the cattle in the heat of summer.

The removal of these stumps has been accomplished by a very simple and economical process, which I will attempt to describe, in the hope that it may be beneficial to those who have their lands encumbered with trees and stumps. Procure a dry red-elm lever, about twenty feet long, and about six to eight inches in diameter—a good stout log chain, with two yokes of oxen; this is all the *machinery* that is necessary. The mode of operation is thus: wrap the log chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a log-hitch; lay the lever horizontally on the ground, the large end next to the chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this end of the lever, drawing the lever tight against the stump; the cattle are hitched to the small end of the lever and driven around the stump in a circle, of which the lever is the radius.—One revolution of the oxen around the stump will generally twist out the largest of them; but should not the power thus applied be sufficient to move the stump, the side roots may be uncovered and cut partly off; after this is done, the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any "patent stump extractor" that you may have seen puffed in the papers. D. L.

SUGAR TRADE. The progress of the sugar trade is astonishing. Hunt's Magazine says that in 1836, there were 6,461,000 pounds shipped from New Orleans, although the amount shipped in 1839 was trifling. In 1840 it had increased to more than *forty-seven millions of pounds*. Should the manufacture of Sugars increase for five years to come in the same ratio it has heretofore done, we shall make sugar enough for our own domestic consumption. In 1839, nearly ten millions of dollars were paid to foreigners for sugar, an amount astonishing when it is perceived that this exceeds the value of any one article exported from this country, excepting cotton

CORRESPONDENCE.

Horn Shavings as a Manure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Horn shavings are among the most powerful manures at present applied to agricultural purposes having witnessed its effects on various kinds of soil for years; a few remarks may not be uninteresting to those unacquainted with it. These shavings are sometimes spread on wet meadow ground in the pure state, and at others incorporated with loam or sand, and other substances. Their slow decomposition renders them more effective the second year after spreading on, than the first and the enriching quality is not exhausted for several years. This kind of manure appears to be peculiarly adapted to moist land, where decomposition is steadily kept on, affording a constant supply of food for the growth of the crop. It is after spread on upland and ploughed in, where its effects are highly beneficial.

Crops of grass from this manure are often very great, and sometimes so great as to be injured by lodging down. I have known instances where a large quantity has been applied on wet ground, that cattle were unwilling to eat the hay the first season, but a little acquaintance with it, nature will remedy this.

These shavings sell readily at five dollars per cart load of thirty bushels, and are eagerly sought after at that price.—The price has doubled within a few years—farmers consider it cheap as other manure at the present price. Comb making is extensively carried on in Leominster, and many of the manufacturers are farmers also, and the high state of cultivation of their farms, give ample testimony of the good effects of Horn Shavings as a manure. O. V. H.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

Fattening Animals.

There are some rules which may be advantageously adopted in feeding animals, which however obvious they may be, are too often passed over, or neglected. Some of these will be specified.

1st. *The preparation of food.* This should be so prepared that its nutritive properties may be all made available to the use of the animal, and not only so, but appropriated with the least possible expenditure of muscular energy. The ox that is obliged to wander over an acre to get the food he should find on two or three square rods. The horse that is two or three hours eating the coarse food he would swallow in fifteen minutes if the grain was ground or the hay cut as it should be—the sheep that spends hours in making its way into a turnip, when if it was sliced it would eat it in as many minutes—the pig that eats raw potatoes, or whole corn, which when cooked could be eaten in one quarter of the time now used, may indeed fatten, but much less rapidly than if their food was given them in a proper manner. All food should be given to a fattening animal in such a state, that as little time and labor as possible, on the part of the animal, shall be required in eating.

2d. *The food should be in abundance.* From the time the fattening process commences, until the animal is slaughtered, he should never be without food. Health and appetite are best promoted by change of food rather than by limiting the quantity. The animal that is stuffed and starved by turns, may have streaked meat, but it will be made too slowly for the pleasure or profit of the good farmer.

3d. *The food should be given regularly.* This is one of the most essential points in feeding animals. If given irregularly, the animal indeed consumes his food, but he soon acquires a restless disposition, is disturbed at every appearance of his feeder, and is never in that quiet state so necessary to the taking on of fat. It is surprising how readily any animal acquires habits of regularity in feeding, and how soon the influence of this is felt in the improvement of condition. When at the regular hour, the pig has had his pudding, or the sheep its turnips, they compose themselves to rest, with the consciousness that their digestion is not to be unseasonably disturbed, or their quiet broken by unwonted invitation to eat.

4th. *The animal should not be needlessly intruded upon between the hours of feeding.* All creatures fatten much faster in the dark than in the light, a fact only to be accounted for by their greater quiet.—Some of those creatures that are the most irritable and impatient of restraint while feeding, such as turkeys and geese, are found to take on fat rapidly when confined in dark rooms, and only fed at stated hours by hand. There is no surer proof that a pig is doing well, than to see him eat his meal quickly and then retire to his bed, to sleep or cogitate until the hour of feeding returns. Animals while fattening should never be alarmed, never rapidly driven, never be fed at unseasonable hours, and above all things, never be allowed to want for food.

[From the Mass. Agricultural Society's Papers.]

Experiment.

Showing the importance of selecting the first ripe Seeds, communicated to the Trustees of the Agricultural Society, by JAMES FREEMAN, *Sept. 1, 1805.*

To ascertain whether the ripening of seeds can be forwarded, by sowing those which are the earliest ripe, I have made experiments, all of which have been successful on several different sorts. It will be sufficient to mention one only.

In the year 1801, I planted the case knife bean. The pods first formed, which are commonly those nearest the root, were reserved; and when about the quantity of a peck was fully ripe, they were gathered on the same day. The largest and the fairest of the seeds were planted the next year, and the first formed pods reserved as before. The same method has been pursued without any variation, till the present year; by means of which, whilst the bean has not degenerated to its quality, the ripening of the seeds has been forwarded twenty-six days; as will appear from the following

Table.

	Planted.	Gathered.	No. Days.
1801,	May 20,	Sept. 9,	112
1802,	May 11,	Aug. 21,	102
1803,	May 10,	Aug. 8,	90
1804,	May 8,	Aug. 4,	88
1805,	May 6,	July 31,	86

The first column devotes the time of planting the seeds; the second, that of gathering the seeds, which were first ripe; and the third, the number of days which elapsed between the time of planting and the time of gathering.

As in the second and following years I anticipated the time of planting the seeds by which means fourteen days have been gained, in addition to the twenty-six noted above) to determine what effect later planting would produce, by giving the seeds more advantage from the heat of summer, in the years 1804 and 1805, I put into the ground a quantity of seed, about a week later than that which was first planted. The event which took place, is exhibited in the following

Table.

	Planted.	Gathered.	No. Days.
1804,	May 14,	Aug. 8,	86
1805,	May 13,	Aug. 6,	85

As very little time has been gained in the present and in the preceding year, I suppose I have now reached, or nearly reached, the *ne plus ultra*. I delay not, therefore, to communicate to the Trustees of the Agricultural Society, the result of an experiment, which confirms the important truth, taught in various parts of their useful publications, *That, to ensure an early and good crop, the seeds reserved for future sowing should be those which are the first ripe, and which are, in other respects, the most perfect.*

American Wool Product.

To those who have paid the subject but little attention, the amount of money invested in the production of wool within the United States, will seem surprising. It is very generally believed that this is quite a secondary branch of our general interest, instead of one of the most fruitful sources of our wealth, and best deserving the cherishing protection of our Government. As shown by the returns of the late census, we have in this country, exclusive of North Carolina, Michigan and Kentucky, 19,085,062 sheep; and taking ten dollars as the average value of land necessary to sustain a sheep and make a fair allowance for the price of the animals themselves, for the labor necessary for their proper superintendence with that required to prepare their product for its first market, which are as much part of the investment as the land which sustained them, the aggregate amount of capital invested in this branch of industry will be at least two hundred millions of dollars. This is certainly an immense sum, and well deserves the attention of the General Government. At present, England supplies us annually with some ten millions worth of broadcloths, and after all chooses to import her wool from the continent, to the entire exclusion of our own. In 1839, her entire import of this article was 57,302,944 pounds, and while we had some 40,000,000 pounds of wool remaining at home nearly two fifths of the whole woollen manufacturers of Great Britain came to the United States. And yet we have only $15,000,000 invested in woollen manufactures.

Of the aggregate amount of wool grown in the United States in 1839, New York produced 4,012,144 pounds; Ohio, 3,650,970; Vermont, 2,257,795—which, in proportion to her population, is much the largest amount grown in any State; Pennsylvania, 3,076,783; Virginia, 2,672,015; Maine, 1,595,551; N. Hampshire, 1,160,933; Indiana, 1,212,209; Massachusetts, 1,055,591; Tennessee, 1,029,516; and the other States various amounts between the 693,575 pounds of Connecticut and the 45,524 of Louisiana. [New York Tribune.

Comparative Table, showing the money value of the Agricultural industry of the several States of the Union.

In the September No. of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, is a table furnished for publication in that journal, by the Secretary of State, showing the amount, in quantity, of the agricultural products of the Union. This table does not, however, include Kentucky, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, or Florida. Kentucky and Middle Florida had not sent in their returns; and the aggregate from the Southern States had not been made up.

With the aid of this table we have made an estimate of the money value of the several products and have placed the result side by side with the population of the States respectively, to show the yield per head, in round numbers.

	Value.	Population.	Per Head.
Maine	$31,720,000	501,703	$69
N. Hampshire	29,703,000	284,574	90
Vermont	43,227,000	291,948	148
Massachusetts	28,809,000	737,699	38
Rhode Island	3,745,800	108,830	34
Connecticut	22,945,000	309,948	74
New York	228,800,000	2,428,921	98
New Jersey	35,941,000	373,306	95
Pennsylvania	136,249,000	1,724,033	79
Delaware	6,027,000	78,085	78
Maryland	43,856,200	469,232	93
Virginia	102,177,000	1,239,797	82
South Carolina	49,117,800	594,398	82
Georgia	58,820,000	691,392	85
Ohio	81,507,000	1,519,467	53
Tennessee	73,139,000	829,210	88
Louisiana	27,746,000	352,000	106
Alabama	42,376,600	590,756	71
Mississippi	41,773,000	375,651	111
Missouri	22,309,400	383,702	58
Indiana	47,809,000	685,866	69
Illinois	35,264,500	476,183	74
Arkansas	10,556,000	97,574	108
Iowa	2,277,000	43,035	53
Dist. of Columbia	352,000	43,712	7

It will be seen by the foregoing that only four States produced more than $100 to each head of the population, viz: Vermont, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. Of these Vermont takes the lead; and must certainly be considered the most enterprising, industrious and thrifty agricultural State in the Union.

Massachusetts is lowest in the scale; but that State is engaged extensively in commerce and manufactures.

The states most devoted to planting and farming, or whose products are chiefly agricultural, are mostly the southern and western. All the New England and middle States, as also Ohio are very considerable manufacturers, and the most of them have a large commercial and navigation interest—causes which operate to draw away hands from agriculture.

The average productions *per capitem* is $77,50. Fourteen members of the Union rise above this average, the remaining ten below it.

We hope it will not be long before the public is favored with complete corrected statements, showing the results of the whole productive industry of the country. It will furnish a mass of facts, in many points of view, may well be considered as invaluable. The differences which may be visible between the productions of the several States will perhaps have to be accounted for by something besides disparities in population. In other words, the homely question may come up: "Do they work it right?" And the answer may be of some service. [Cincinnati Gaz.

Farming on a Large Scale.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Indiana to a forwarding house in Rochester, dated,

MICHIGAN CITY, Aug. 11, 1841.

I have bought 10,000 bushels of wheat of one farmer, and of his own raising—and it is only about one half of his crop. The same farmer has 800 acres of corn, and 2,500 hogs to fat next fall, together with lots of other stock and spring crops.

If you have any farmers in Monroe that can go ahead of that I will give up. I have never seen fairer wheat than the new crop is here."

From all accounts, it is evident greater quantities of wheat have been raised in the new states this year, than ever before; and Western New York is compelled for once to knock under in large farming operations to Indiana. We are in no danger of famine for bread. [Democrat.

A GREAT FAMILY. Isaac Hill in his discourse on the mountains of New England, mentions following fact:

"I know a family of sons and daughters born upon the side of the Moosehillock, which mounts nearly five thousand feet above the ocean, thirteen of whom averaged more than six feet each in height, and this family had repeatedly turned out its three thousand pounds of maple sugar annually, made at that season when farmers who have no sugar trees are lying on their oars."

THE GOLDEN FLEECE. An English Journal says, a sheep of the Cheviot breed, the property of Messrs. Young and Craig, Bighouse, Southerland, was clipped a few weeks ago, when its fleece was actually found to weigh no less than *nineteen and a half* imperial pounds!

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Commerce of British India.

The immense power of Great Britain arising from her extensive domain, embracing over three millions of square miles, including parts of every continent, and a multitude of the islands of the Sea. Her vast population of over two hundred millions, almost one third of the population of the Globe, the immensity of her wealth and the multitude of her learned men, all executing her will, and carrying out her policy with almost unerring certainty, make this Queen of Nations, in all her movements a cause of jealousy and almost alarm to all nations. In her public policy, she has always been illiberal and selfish, with foreign nations, unjust, tyrannical, and oppressive when her power has enabled her to execute her purposes of injustice and oppression with impunity.

Her recent movements in India, to entirely relieve herself from any dependance on the United States, for her supplies of the Great Staples of the South, sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, and her recent attempts to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, are worthy the attention of the citizens of the United States. Her gigantic efforts to develope the agricultural products of India to be brought in direct competition with those of our own country, with probable success, may be learned from the following extracts from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, as to the manner and extent of her operations:—

1st. From the consideration of the British power in the conquered provinces, and by their large armed forces preventing the numerous chiefs from warring and depredating upon each other: thus securing to the people, peace—the first element of a nation's prosperity.

2d. The abolition of the trading charter of the East India Company, and the modification of their political powers.

3d. The spread of Education and Christianity.

4th. The reduction in England of the duties on East India produce, such as sugar, cotton, rice, &c. &c.

5th. The stimulus given to the cultivation of the above articles by the high prices in England and on the continent; the recent investments of large amounts of capital by English merchants and agriculturists; the abolition of the internal transit duties; the removal of the censorship of the press; the introduction of steam power on the Ganges and other rivers, and the opening of the new mail route to Calcutta via Egypt, which saves 40 days sailing round the Cape of Good Hope, and is not only a great saving to the British Post Office, but one of large profit; and of the greatest convenience to the merchants of England and India.

6th. The exertions of the East India Company to stimulate the cultivation and to improve the quality of India cotton, by importing American gins and seeds, by granting premiums to individuals who may exhibit the best specimens of that article; and the establishment of numerous Agricultural Societies in each of the Presidencies.

Furthermore I would say, that the English are turning their attention to this subject with an energy that cannot fail to convince the Southern planters that they are in earnest, and that through the numerous reforms introduced into the social and political condition of the Hindoos the competition in cotton, rice, sugar, coffee, and tobacco, has actually commenced within the walls of the bonded warehouse, and in the actual sales out of bond in the hands of the merchants. To prove which, I submit the following recent facts—for 'one fact is worth more than a thousand theories.' Not one of the English Price Currents which have examined my article, at all doubt the statements 'of the sage reviewer whose visionary theories we hope may die with him,' as the Editor of the Charleston Mercury remarks.

From "The European"—"Myers' Mercantile Gazette"—and "Prince's London Price Current of August, 1841." Imports of Cotton from the 1st January to 17th August, 1840—41.

	1841	1840
From United States, bales,	775,559	1,061,570
From E. India Co.'s Territories, - - -	110,101	95,484

Cotton taken out of bond for home consumption the first seven months of 1841—40.

	1841	1840
From United States,	487,570	668,610
From E. India Co.'s Territories, - - - -	74,650	52,619

Exports of Cotton to the Continent from 1st January to 2d August, 1841.

American, -	bales,	20,472
Brazilian, -	do.	1,760
British India, -	do.	23,715
Other kinds, -	do.	2,200

This, I believe, is the first instance in which the exports of India cotton have exceeded those of ours. Are these facts not to be pondered on by the planters of the South?

Colt, the Murderer of Adams,

In the city of New York, finds some apologists on the ground of insanity. His brother, a lawyer of St. Louis, has stated in an article which has appeared in many papers, that he was subject to aberration of mind after intense application to his studies. We have seen nothing as yet to justify even the supposition, yet for the honor of human nature and his respectable connection we could wish it were so.

Facts compel us to regard this deed, as a cold-blooded, premeditated murder, without a single palliating circumstance, and without a parallel in our criminal calendar. If Colt was insane, all we can say is, that he was remarkably systematic.

Our theory is, that Adams had previously requested Colt to pay him his bill—and that Colt told Adams, if he would call at an appointed time, he would pay him. That in the mean while Colt formed his hellish purpose to take Adams' life when he so called—and furnished himself both with the means of the execution and the concealment of his crime?

If Colt did not go out of his room till he carried out the box in which the body was packed as stated by the young man who watched his door, how came he in the possession of the chloride of lime and other materials which he used in packing up the body.

Let the law be executed, we are falling on evil times. Crime stalks abroad, and no man can tell whether he or his neighbor is in danger.

This unfortunate man may yet be made a salutary example to the living.

The Approaching Election.

The next month is one of great importance to the farmer, as well as to the professed politician who would either live on the spoils of Office or acequire notoriety by the means of your sufferages. Strong appeals are made to you under the respective party banners, and the whole routine of party tactics, are put in requisition to blind you to your own real interest, and to lead you to the polls on mere party considerations. You are required by the party organs to sacrifice all you have at the shrine of party, to gratify its insatiable ambition. Beware, this is the block over which the agricultural interest has ever stumbled for years past, and *must ever stumble*, unless the farmer, like the merchant, the banker and the manufacturer, will first ascertain his own wants, and cast his vote for him who will truly represent those wants.

The true question with the farmer should be, with what interest is the Candidate connected, what share his strongest sympathies? Will any class be able to monopolize his efforts, if elected? Is he not interested in agriculture? Has he never taken any part in the great struggles of the day to secure the rights and promote the cause of agriculture? Does he *reverence human nature itself*, and not the husks, in which either pride or folly, fashion or rank has arrayed it? Will he do *strict* and *impartial* justice between man and man, and *whole classes of men*, then and then only is he worthy of your suffrages, and to be the representative of Freemen.

United States Bank.

The London Morning Herald respecting the late United States Bank, says:—

"The final declaration of the insolvency of that mighty institution ought not to be passed over in silence. The directors, by the assignment of all its remaining property to trustees for the liquidation of its debts, have consummated its now irretrievable bankruptcy—a bankruptcy more prodigious, it may be said, than ever the world witnessed—for it is the bankruptcy of a magnificent establishment, which started with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars; and so total is the wreck that it may be doubted if a single cent of surplus property will remain, after the indispensable payment of debts, for division among the shareholders. The famous Mississippi Association of Law in France, or the South Sea Bubble in this country, were not, on their final explosion, to be compared with this gigantic failure."

How much the credit and honor of the country have suffered from the above facts begins already to be felt in our commerce with foreign nations, while the daily defalcations and Bank failures which we are called upon to publish to the world, frighten our capitalists, and destroy their confidence in every kind of investment—even the national loan of $2,000,000, offered to be contracted at six per cent, goes as yet begging.

While the Banks of New England generally have maintained their integrity amid general ruin—we believe our national honor and character might be fully protected by a rigid enforcement of our laws on Banking.

The Coal Trade

Of Pennsylvania can scarcely be estimated in dollars and cents. The supply is so vast, and the demand so constantly increasing that calculations of the ultimate value of the trade can hardly be made with any degree of accuracy.—Judge Banks has spoken well on this subject.—He says the coal trade is but in its infancy. It is destined to a constant and great increase.—In many places, it is now the only fuel used for a variety of purposes to which fuel is applied.—Notwithstanding our great abundance, coal is imported from England in large quantities, and our colliers are compelled to compete with the labor which costs only ten cents a day. This is the greatest injustice to this valuable portion of our citizens. The value of Anthracite coal is becoming every day more fully known. Soon, all our steam engines, whether on land or water, will use no fuel but coal. Here is a vast field for its consumption. Its successful use in the smelting and refining of iron ore is now certain. Its general application in the purposes of art will increase its demand and augment its trade, so as to make the minerals of Pennsylvania not only a source of wealth, but even a blessing to the nation. [North American.

We do not deny the importance of the coal trade to Pennsylvania. Yet if mechanical skill had done as much to supply us with the best means of using our immense mines of invaluable peat in Massachusetts, there would at this day have been but a small consumption of coal in this state. The one is as cleanly, and as little offensive as the other, with the means of burning equally well adapted to each. The extensive use of peat in different parts of the state and in Rhode Island, for generating steam to aid the different purposes of art, leads us to hope that the day is not distant when the millions which are now expended in the consumption of foreign coal, will ere long be turned to swell the amount of our own agricultural resources.

Plough boy turns rather a short corner.

In company with two ladies, the one homely, the other passably fair, but rather inclined to corpulency, our rustic friend remarked, "*I cannot endure the company of homely women*," and as he was enlarging, the former made her exit without apology, and perceiving the other rather uneasy, he said—"I am rather French in my notions of beauty, I think it consists in having the arms full." The lady seating herself inquired of him about his crops. When he (hanging down his head and laughing out of one eye) replied "it is rather narrow dodging with us this season."

Acknowledgements.

The communication of a "Practical Farmer" is received and will appear soon. Also the one signed "Concord" if the writer will send us his name, according to the rule published in our last.

Francis Bowman, Esq., has presented us with a specimen of what he calls the "Yellow Globe Sugar Beet"—sowed 20th June last, and measures two feet in circumference.

IMPORTS IN 1840. Goods valued at $107,141,519 were imported into the United States during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1840. In American vessels, $92,802,352; foreign vessels, $14,331,167.

The State Elections.

The State elections disappoint all.

Vermont.

The legislature assembled the 14th inst. Carlos Cooledge of Windsor was re-elected speaker by 129 to 85 opposition, 8 scattering. On Friday the legislature proceeded to the choice of Officers, which the people had failed to elect.

Charles Paine was chosen Governor. The votes stood for Paine 147. For Nathan Smilie opposition, 95—13 scattering,

Pennsylvania.

It appears to be conceeded that the opposision have elected Porter, Governor, by a majority from eighteen to twenty thousand and will probably have a majority in the house, though the Senate will be doubtful.

Ohio.

The Boston Courier says:—

The opposition have in all probability triumphed in Ohio. The Senate consists of thirty six members. Nine of each party hold over from last year—the Whigs have elected three members, the Democrats have chosen eight, and six remain to be heard from, which will probably be equally divided. Of the House of Representatives the Whigs have elected nineteen members, their opponents have thirty-two, and twenty-one remain to be heard from.

Georgia Election.

McDonald, opposition candidate for Governor, has probably received a majority of about two thousand votes. The Augusta Constitutionalist says:—"The opposition will have a majority on joint ballot of 53.

Samuel Swartwout.

It is said by a correspondent of the New York Express, is now in Washington, "looking well, and exciting the warm sympathies of his friends." The writer says, "he is happy to learn that an entirely exaggerated estimate has been formed of his deficiencies, owing to the persecution of a certain clique in New York. Errors to an immense amount have been discovered in the recent investigation in your city, and I may say there is no reason to believe any considerable deficit; whatever it may be, it will be paid. The Government are giving him every opportunity to inspect and correct the accounts. It is believed that the clique did every thing in their power to keep him abroad, for purposes well known here." ☞ Why does not the writer expose the "clique," and also let us know what purposes the clique intended to effect, by keeping Mr. Swartwout abroad?

The above we extract from the Boston Courier. Of the facts upon which the remarks are based, it is not our province to say any thing.—If the Express has the truth of the matter, the mystery now brooding over the whole affair, will soon be developed.

Escaping from the State Prison in a Box.

A notoriously hardened offender, named James C. Cole, who had previously served out one term of imprisonment, was sentenced on the 3d of August, 1840, to fifteen years hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for robbery in the first degree, commonly called highway robbery; in presenting a heavily loaded pistol to the breast of a broker in Greenwich street, saying "your money or your life." During the last week, Cole, who followed the box-making business, contrived a plan of escape in one of the boxes, and accordingly planed off and prepared a sugar box, driving nails in the cover and breaking off their points, securing it by wooden buttons on the inside, to turn into small gutters, and thus prevent its coming off when handled, and directed it to A. Larue, corner of Rutgers and Madison streets.

After dinner on Friday, having engaged two convicts to carry the box to the sloop Fanny, he got into it and was carried to the wharf, where the carriers by mistake placed the box on the wrong end, causing him to rest upon his head for full half an hour before he was conveyed on board the sloop, which then set sail with Mr Lent, one of the keepers, as passenger, on board. After getting some miles, one of the sails was carried away by a squall, and the sloop put back to Sing Sing to refit, where the keeper left her, and after repairing damage the sloop again went on her voyage. As the box in which Cole lay was supposed to contain valuables, it was placed in the cabin, by the side of a well heated stove, which rendered the interior atmosphere so hot that Cole could scarcely breathe. In this confined condition, nearly roasted alive, and suffering the torments of thirst he twice fainted and was near dying of heat and suffocation, without the possibility of relief.

In the interim the escape of Cole was discovered, and communicated to Lent, the keeper, who took the first steamer for this city, and arrived here on Saturday morning, before the sloop which was boarded as soon as it touched the wharf. The cover was soon knocked off the box, and there laid Cole, packed in, all cramped and crooked up, and nearly dead from the effects of thirst, fasting, and confinement for eighteen hours. He was hauled out of the box, unable to stand, and conveyed to the City Prison, and during the afternoon of Saturday was reconducted to the Sing Sing Prison, to receive a severe castigation, and complete, if he survive, his long term of imprisonment. [N. Y. Express.

Border Troubles.

The following preamble and Resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives of the Vermont Legislature on Thursday last by a vote of 123 to 33.

Whereas a violent infringement has been made on the right and sovereignty of this State by a foreign power, exercising dominion in the neighboring province of Canada, by the seizure and unlawful imprisonment of one of its citizens; with a view of instituting immediate inquiry into the cause of such force and imprisonment.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, that a committee of —— members of the House, and —— members of the Senate be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the late violent proceedure of the British authorities in the Province of Canada, in forcibly seizing within this state, and conveying beyond the jurisdiction of the same, and of the United States, Col. J. W. Grogan, an American citizen, depriving him of personal liberty, and incarcerating him in a dungeon at Montreal; and that said committee be authorised to send for any person or papers which may aid them in their investigation, and that they make report of their doings as soon as possible.

The Brown Corn.

Gov. Hill in his Agricultural Address, in the October No. of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, gives the origin of the Brown Corn, and says that it received its name from a gentleman who first cultivated it on an Island in the Winnipisogee Lake, and who in '38 raised of this corn, one hundred and seven bushels to the acre.—Gov. Hill procured some of it for planting year before last, and speaks of it in the highest terms—it having fully ripened by the first of September, or as early as any corn, and yielding nearly double to the Canadian, which approaches the nearest to it in early maturity. [Bangor Cour.

Ploughing Match.

Premiums Awarded at Worcester, Oct. 13, 1841.

By Double Teams.

COMMITTEE. Daniel Barns, Wm. Emerson, Moses Maynard, Samu'l A. Knox, Hezekiah Gibbs.

The whole number of teams for competition was nine.

The first premium of $10, to Elbridge G. Wheelock, of Grafton.

The second premium of $7, to Simon Carpenter of Charlton.

The third premium of $5, to Leonard S Wheelock, of Grafton.

The fourth premium of $3, to Horace Stockwell of Sutton.

By Single Team.

The number of entries was eleven, and the number of competitors nine.

To Tyler Carpenter, first plough,	$3
himself ploughman,	4
To Elijah L. Case, second plough,	6
himself ploughman,	3
To John Mc Lellan, third plough,	5
himself ploughman,	2
To Leonard Wheelock, fourth plough,	4
his son, only 12 yrs. old, ploughman,	1
To Elbridge G. Wheelock, fifth plough and ploughman,	3

Working Oxen.

The first premium of $12 they awarded to Reuben Carpenter, of Sturbridge.

The second premium of $10, to Elijah L. Case, of Grafton.

The third premium of eight dollars to Lyman Putnam of Sutton.

The fourth premium of five dollars to Leonard Wheelock of Grafton.

Fat Cattle.

To Gardner Wilson of Leicester, 1st pr.	$20
J. Estabrook of Rutland, 2d prem.	15
Oliver Barrett of Bolton, 2d pr.	10

Milch Cows.

But two were offered for premium.

To Noah Allen of Shrewsbury, 1st pr. $15.

Bulls.

Your Committee would recommend the following premiums:

To Caleb Nourse of Bolton, for the best Bull over one year old, - $12

To William Howe, Jr., of Brookfield, for the next best, - - 8

To Oliver Barrett of Bolton, for the next, 6

To Daniel K. Tufts of New Braintree, for the best Bull Calf, between 4 and 12 mo.'s old, 6

To John Mathews of New Braintree, for the next best, - - - - 4

On three years old Steers.

To Simon Carpenter of Charlton, 1st pr.	$8
Silas Baily of Berlin, 2d pr. - -	6
Marshall Pratt of Oxford, 3d pr. -	4

On two years old Steers.

To F. M. Inman of Northbridge, 1st pr.	$6
Royal Keith of Grafton, 2d pr. -	4
Nathan W. Walker of Barre, 3d pr.	3

On one year old Steers.

To Reuben Wheelock of Sutton, 1st pr.	$5
Thomas S. Brackett of Bolton 2d pr.	3

Three years old Heifers.

To Job Rainger, of New Braintree for his 3 years old heifer of native breed, - $8

To Col. Jacob W. Waton, of Princton for the next best, - - - - 6

To Isiah Munroe, of Shrewsbury, for the next best, - - - - 4

Two years old Heifers.

To Wm. Moore of Holden, of native stock, 1st best, - - - - - $6

To Darius Rice, of Worcester, for his heifer of native stock, the next best, - - - 5

To Simon Carpenter of Charlton, for his heifer of native stock the next best, - 3

Yearling Heifers.

To Abial Jacques of Worcester, for his heifer of native stock, the best, - - - $5

To Simon Carpenter, of Charlton, for the next best, - - - - - - 4

To James Eastabrook, of Worcester, for the next best, - - - - - - 2

Heifer Calves.

To Franklin Bond, of Worcester, for the best heifer calf, - - - - $5

To Simon Carpenter, of Charlton, for the nxet best, - - - - - $4

To Col. Jacob W. Waston, of Princton, for the next best, - - - - 4

Sheep.

The Committee award the following prem viz:

To Benjamin N. Child, of Worcester, for the best Merino Ewes, - - - $8.

To Simon Carpenter of Charlton, for the best native Ram, - - - - 5

To Edward Warren of Westminster, for the two best Native Weathers, - - 3

To Isaac Mills of Worcester, for the best Ram of the Dishley breed, - - - 5

To Seth Wyman of Shrewsbury, for the two best Ewes of the Dishley breed, - 5

The Committee further recommend that a gratuity of 3 dollars be presented to Lemuel Smith of Spencer, for three Ewe Lambs of the Dishley and Irish breed.

Premiums on Swine.

To Freeland Converse of Charlton for the best Boar the first prem. 5

B. Curtis of Worcester, for the next best, 3

Harvey Dodge of Sutton, for the best breeding Sow, not less than two years old, having had two litters of pigs the first pr. of 8

Samuel A. Knox of Grafton, best breeding Sow, not less than one year old, having had one litter of pigs, the first prem. of 5

Simeon Stockwell of Sutton, next best, 4

Samuel Perry of Worcester, best weaned Pigs, - - - - 6

Waters Putnam of Sutton next best, 6

Gratuities Recommended.

Thomas B. Eaton of Worcester, and George C. Davis of Northborough, for Pigs, 2 dollars each.

Maynard King of W. Boylston for Sow	2
Samuel A. Knox of Grafton, for Boar,	2
Harvy Dodge of Sutton, 3 lots of Swine,	2

Premiums on Butter.

To D. R. Whitney of Northborough 1st pr.	$7
Samu'l Chamberlin of Westborough 2d pr.	5
Francis Grout of Worcester, 3d pr.	4
Jonas H. Allen of Shrewsbury, 4th pr.	3

On old Cheese.

To David Lee of Barre, 1st prem.	8
L. Converse of New Braintree, 2d pr.	

On New Cheese.

To Jonathan Wilcox of N. Braintree,	1st pr.		$10
H. Tidd,	"	2d do.	7
Danford H. Tufts,	"	3d do.	5
L. Converse,	"	4th bo.	3

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE. The Sch. Susan Taylor, from Halifax for New York, before reported lost off Cape Cod in the late gale with all on board, took on board at Halifax THIRTY FOUR PASSENGERS.

COURT REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

JUDGE STORY, *presiding*. An important case, on the infringement of a plough patent, was commenced in this Court, on Wednesday morning. The litigants are D. Prouty & Co. of Boston, patentees of the Centre Draught Cast Iron Plough, against Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, of Worcester. The plaintiffs assert that Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, have infringed their patent right; and the charges in the writ upon which this case is tried, are—

1. That the defendants have made and sold ploughs on the same principles that the patentees claim in their patent bearing date March 1836.

2. The second count in the writ charges the defendants with having made ploughs of the same patterns.

3. The third count with having sold the same.

The damages in this case were originally laid at $50,000, but have since been reduced to 10,000. The following legal gentlemen appeared in behalf of the plaintiffs: C. G. Loring, Esq., Wm. Gray, Esq., and H Gleason, Esq., of Boston. On the part of defendants appeared: Hon. John Ruggles of Maine—late Senator in Congress from that State,—Hon. Franklin Dexter of Boston, and Hon. Charles Allen of Worcester.

The morning session of the Court was consumed by Mr. Gray, in his opening address to the jury for the plaintiffs.

As this case has excited a great deal of interest, we shall keep our readers informed of the progress and result of the trial. We understand that one hundred and twenty witnesses, from all parts of New England, are in attendance. [Mail.

This case went off suddenly on a question of law, upon the ruling of the Court. This question must be settled by the whole Court at Washington.

Arraignment for Murder.

B. F. WHITE, was arraigned for the murder, on the high seas, of Jacob Heiper, mate of the Constantine, on the 15th of May, and pleaded "*not guilty*." His trial was set down for Tuesday next, the 26th inst.

The Grand Jury for Middlesex, having met at Lowell, returned an indictment for wilful murder against Capt. W. H BRITTON, for killing Sarah Steveason in the Cambridge Alms House, on Sunday, Sept. 19. He has been served with a copy of the indictment, and will be tried in December, at East Cambridge.

Highway Robbery.

Mr. G. Bates, drover, of Ohio, who had just completed the sale of a large drove of between three and four hundred head of cattle, for which he had received the money, and was on his way to this city to purchase goods, was waylaid and robbed of between seven and eight thousand dollars, night before last, on the Strasburgh Road, a short distance above Marshalton, some twenty-seven miles from Philadelphia. He was riding along on horseback, when two men suddenly rushed out from behind the thicket, by which the road is lined, and in their hasty effort to sieze his horse, so frightened him that he sprang out from under his rider, throwing him to the ground with much violence, and so stunning him, that he was not only unable to help himself but was unconscious of what had transpired. Upon recovering his consciousness sufficient to know where he was, Mr. Bates found that his overcoat which was buttoned up close, had been torn open, and that he had been robbed of the above amount of money, which was all he had save a trivle in change. Mr. B. does not know how long he lay in a state of unconscious before his recovery, but describes the affair as appearing to him like a dream, the reality of which he can hardly realize. We hope the press and police of this city and country will not let this daring and high handed robbery sleep until the guilty wretches are ferreted out and brought out to justice. It is high time for us to act, when it is unsafe to travel in the vicinity of Philadelphia from danger of highwaymen. [Philadelphia Ledger.

Cuba.

By the subjoined extract from the N. Orleans Bulletin of the 5th, we have further rumors of the design of Great Britain on Cuba.

A commercial gentleman, who has spent some weeks in Havana, informs his correspondent in this city, that he has become satisfied from information he has obtained in the best quarters, that England is negotiating with Spain for a cession of Cuba. Some of the steps he has learned the British Government have taken in this matter he states thus:—

"The English demand the liberation of the negroes introduced here since the treaty of 1820 as being called for by the spirit of that document. The government at Madrid referred the question to the Governor here, who called a junto of rich people—they answered—with one exception—we cannot allow it. Now, England has said it *must* be done. If the Regent of Spain says to Cuba do it, and the people of Cuba persist in saying no—what will be the result? Submission to such a demand seems to me be out of the question. A proud Spaniard asked me the other day, if I thought the United States would accept of the Island? I answered, I believe the Island would be received, but you must first achieve your own independence—then she will acknowledge you, and take you in as a partner. But the grand question is, will Uncle Sam allow *Bully* Bull to take possession here, even if old Spain consents? If he does, adieu to peace—our southern institutions will at least be jeoparded, and a valuable trade closed against us."

An Affecting Scene.

The Baltimore Republican says:—At the Front street Theatre in this city on Wednesday night, whilst Mrs. Philips was personifying the character of *Jane Shore*—one of her best pieces,—a stranger who had paid every attention to the part she was performing, became much affected, and, unable to control his feelings at her apparent suffrages and distress, as represented in the dying scene, sprang upon the stage, thrust his hands into his pocket, and pulling therefrom a well filled wallet, took her by the arm, emphatically exclaiming—"By heavens! madam, you never shall WANT a cent while I have one!"—at the same time the tears rolled down his cheeks like a miniature mill race. Report says, he is an Eastern shore Captain—Eastern or Western, it showed a fine feeling and a benevolent heart.

A Dreadful Death.

A young man named George Buffington, of Mifflin township, near Oakdale Forge, was burned to death on Sunday of last week. It appears (says the Harrisburg Telegraph) that he had been subject to fits, and had been left alone by his sister, who covered up the fire, and enjoined on him not to make it up for fear of accidents. He, however, neglected this precaution, and it is supposed was attacked with one of the fits, and precipitated, head foremost, into the flames. When found, the whole upper parts of his body and head were literally burned to ashes. Mr. Buffington was about 24 years old, and much respected by his neighborhood.

The naked body of a good-looking female was discovered on Thursday last, by a little girl, in the woods near Williamsburg. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and the clothing, nearly all consumed, was found near her feet.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Columbia.

The British Royal Mail Steamship Columbia arrived at the wharf Thursday morning at about 8 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 5th, and has made the passage in a little more than 1-2 days; enjoying the common lot of the steam ships this season, in rough and disagreeable weather.

Sir C. Bagot, new Governor General of British North America, was to leave England on the 10th. Lady C. and family will not accompany his Excellency.

Lord Morpeth left England in the steamer Halifax. He intends during the next months, to visit the principal cities of Canada and the United States.

The Toronto, American packet ship, from Portsmouth for New York on the 15th, with 80 steerage passengers, consisting of agricultural laborers and mechanics, and 25 passengers, among whom are several officers of the British army, proceeding to their regiments in Canada.

Messrs. W. R. & S. Mitchell, old established and highly respectable West India merchants and proprietors of vast estates in Jamaica, had failed, in consequence, it was said, of shortness of the crops.

A good deal of excitement had been occasioned in Lancashire, on account of a discovered sale of diseased meat. No less than seventeen persons were violently sick at Whitworth, in consequence of partaking of this meat, and several had died. An investigation was going on.

Kimmel Hall, in Flintshire, North Wales, the mansion of Lord Dmorben, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of Sept. 28th. The plate and jewels were fortunately saved, but the building was totally consumed. The loss is estimated at more than £35,000, a portion of which was insured.

Great Britain.

We do not perceive that the commercial affairs of Great Britain have amended since the arrival of the last previous news. On the contrary, almost every species of trade appears to be weighed down by a depression almost without a parallel. There is an evident design on the part of the British press to conceal in a measure the actual state of the country, lest the foreign relations and the credit of English merchants should be unfavorably influenced thereby. The remark applies more particularly to the manufacturing districts. But facts will show out voluntarily sometimes.

The Mr. James Curtis, an American of Ohio, whose speeches against the corn laws in various public places in England we have heretofore noticed, appears to have created quite a sensation there, and is rather roughly handled by some of the papers in the interest of the corn-law monopoly. Anti-Monopoly Associations had been formed in all parts of the metropolis, and in most of the large towns, under the guidance of well known liberal leaders, the object of which was to inculcate the principles of free trade as avowed by the *late administration*. Several "torch-light" chartist meetings had been held in Wiltshire, attended by the famous Vincent and his followers, at which the poor-laws were denounced, and the new administration ridiculed in terms amounting almost to treason.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. The session of the Parliament which made Sir Robert Peel Minister was to terminate either Thursday or Friday, the 8th or 9th, by adjournment to the month of January or February. Its principal exploits have been to defeat the plans of the late government for furnishing the people with a regular and abundant supply of corn—to support Sir Robert Peel in postponing the consideration of the prevailing national distress until the spring of next year—to authorize Mr. Goulburn to add some millions to the national debt—and to provide a handsome provision for one of the sons of Lord Abinger, in consideration of the loss of a sinecure to which he ought never to have been appointed. Such are the obligations conferred on the country by the Tory majority of the new Parliament!

Parliament continued its sittings, but the ministry appeared very much at a loss as to what measures it were best to propose for the relief of the country. Sir Robert Peel finds it much easier to pull down than to build up. The people were evidently growing impatient, and were beginning to inquire for the tokens of that public prosperity so loudly promised them upon the accession of the conservative administration.

Unusual activity prevailed in the dock yards of Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth. The line-of-battle ships Formidable, Illustrious, Belvidere, Thalia and Heroine, and the men-of-war Speedy, Pique, Harlequin, Aigle, Syren, and Malaba, were nearly ready for sea. Some difficulty, however, was found in collecting crews for these vessels. They were supposed to be intended as a reinforcement to the squadron.

France.

The disturbances in Paris have entirely ceased and the capital is now perfectly tranquil.

There is no news whatever in the Paris papers; they are chiefly absorbed by arguments on the unusual number of prosecutions to which, of late, the daily press has been subjected.

The popular commotions still continue in various parts of France—especially in the southern departments. The ostensible cause of difficulty is the persistance of the government in taking the census; but there is an undercurrent of excitement, kept alive by persons disaffected with the government, which, if not pacified, will ultimately topple the good king Louis Philippe from his throne.

The Toulon papers of the 2d, announced the sudden return of the squadron, in compliance with orders transmitted by the telegraph, a circumstance which induced people to consider that the cause of such great haste could not be a slight one.

A JUST VERDICT. We learn from the N. York Commercial Advertiser that in the Superior Court, lately, David How recovered damages from the Corporation of New York for injuries sustained by him in consequence of being overturned in his wagon as he was returning home at night; the overthrow being caused by a pile of earth thrown out from a well by servants of the corporation were digging. There was no light placed near or upon the pile. Mr. How was for eighteen months unable to attend to his business.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION. A child of Mr. E. H. Adams, of this village, aged twenty one months, which has endured a long and distressing sickness, a few days since discharged from its bowels, three common sized suspender buttons, three smaller ones, one button mould, one pearl button—and, most remarkable, a piece of cork, the size of a small walnut. The child is now doing well. *When* and *how* it swallowed them is unknown. May it not be that many children die from a similar cause? [Woonsocket Patriot.

FIRE AT WILLIAMS'S COLLEGE. We regret to learn by a gentleman from Williamstown, that fire was discovered in the East College on Sunday afternoon. It was impossible to subdue the fire, and the building was destroyed. There was no insurance. No person was injured. The calamity will not interrupt the College, as the other buildings are sufficient for the temporary accommodation of the students. [N. Y. Jour Com.

ALMOST LOW ENOUGH. The Brooklyn News says that United States Bank stock was sold in New York, on Monday last, on time, at a discount of 98 1-2 per ct.

...Cultivator circulates extensively ...wn in Massachusetts, and has a ...lation in every State in the Union, ...in the New-England States, which ...superior channel for advertisers.

MARRIAGES.

..., Mr. M. Adams to Mrs. R. Ryder, both ... On Sunday morning, by Rev. O. A. ... John Leland to Miss Sofronia P. Sav... this city.
...port, Mr. J. D. Farwell, of Boston, to ...a, daughter of Francis Todd, Esq., of ...
...lgeport, Mr. Timothy S. Dane to Miss ...Fellows.
...th inst, Mr. Amos Coon, of Willimantic, ...s Harriet Forbush, of Stow, both deaf ...oth formerly pupils at the Hartford Asy...

"Blessed be the tie that binds
Two willing hearts in one!"

..., Oct. 14, by Rev. Mr. Paine, Mr. Horace ...orcester, to Miss Alona D. Chaffin.

DEATHS.

...y, 15th inst, Miss Harriet, daughter of the ...rill, of this city, 56.
... 12th inst, Miss Elizabeth G. Snow, 15, ...apt. Timothy Snow, of Lunenburg.
...n, 18th inst, Wm. Frederick, eldest son ...erick Crosby, of Boston, 15 yrs 6 mos.
..., 16th inst, Jerusha, wife of Ezra Ames, ...
...idge, 17th inst, Mrs. Lucinda, wife of ... Ford, of C., 44.
...n, Ga., 28th ult, Capt. Wm. Brewer, form...bury, Mass. 38.
...n, 29th ult, Harriet N. Reed, 20.
...ship St. Louis, on the passage from New ... inst, Mr. John A. Weare, of Lancaster.
...Boylston, Oct. 16, Miss Eunice Conant, ... Winchester, N. H., 21.
...borough, Oct. 5, Mrs. Mary L., wife of Ze...on, Esq., and only daughter of Samuel ..., Esq. 27.
...idge, Oct. 3, Edward Cheney, only child of ... C. Tatt, 14 weeks.
...d, Oct. 7, Mary Ann, oldest daughter of ... Rice, 9½.
...ry, Oct. 14, Melinda A., wife of Stephen ..., aged 32. "Blessed are the dead that die ..."
...m, Oct. 17, Samuel F., only child of Sulli...ncy B. Dean, aged 3.
...ond, Sept. 28th, suddenly, Miss Ann M. ...daughter of Rev. Eber L. Clarke, formerly ...of Worcester County.
...n, Oct 6, Mary H., eldest daughter of the ... Loring of Boylston.
...ucket, R. I. Oct 11, Miss U. Jane, only ...f Mr. Simeon Hathaway, of Sutton, 27.
...umber of Deaths in Boston for the week ...ctober 16, 41. Males, 19; Females, 22; ...5.
...umption, 9, apoplexy, 1, infantile, 6, dropsy ...d, 2, cholera infantum, 2, croup, 1, old age, ...ng cough, 1, lung fever, 1, typhus fever, 2, ...cess, 1, canker, 1, marasmus, 1, dysentery, ... on the brain, 1, scarlet fever, 1, child-bed, 1, ...orbus, 2.
...m, N. H., 29th ult, Mr. John Clark, aged 80.

...EW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, October 23.

... Sales Pot, by some of the principal deal... and Pearl 6⅛ 6¼c per lb.

... Two cargoes Newcastle, one at $8, and ...$ 12½ per chaldron, 6 mos; a cargo 450 tons ...m Hull at 7 75 per chaldron, 6 mos, and ...tra at $7 do do, 6 mos.

... There has been a fair demand for all de... at present reported prices, comprising 3 a ... St Domingo, for exportation, good quality, ... 400 do do, to the trade, 8½ a 8¾c; 500 do ... a 10¾c; 6 a 700 do Laguira, 10¼ a 11c, for ... and Western markets; 400 do Java, 12 a ... some small parcels at 13c per lb; 50 do do, ...n, 11¼c, cash. Porto Rico, fair to prime.

... The arrivals have been large, and the mar...ply supplied with Cod and scale Fish. There ...few Mackerel been received this week. Sales ...42½; No. 2, 10¾, and No. 3, 6¾; at the close ... difficult over even dollars.

... The sales of the week consist of 4000 ... Montevideo at 16c. 6 mos; 1000 Pernambu...o's cargo, at 12½c per lb, 6 mos cr; balance ... unsold.

... The article has come into market this sea...freely than usual, and prices in consequence ... higher than expectation. All the Hops of ... inspection that could be bought at 15c have ...en by dealers, and one or two parcels at a ...mium.

... Of the last importations of Swedes, 300 ...at $2 per ton, $10 mos, and 100 do do, same ...ual to 8 mos cr. But little remaining in first ...40 tons PSI Old Sable, $95 per ton, 8 mos

...sses. The business done in retailing with ... comprises 500 hhds Havana sweet, 22 a 22½c, ...lot at 23c per gal, 300 hhds Surinam sweet, ..., a cargo Cuba tart, to arrive from Portland, ...ice not public; 200 hhds do do, 19½ a 20c; ...inam, 21c; 150 do Trinidad, 25 a 25½c, 6 ...he sales by auction have been 40 hhds New ... 23 a 26c; 10 do do, 24c; 37 hhds Havana, ...c; 20 hhds Cienfuegos, 22 a 22 c; 30 do do, ...c; 40 hhds Porto Rico 24 a 27½c; 20 do do, ... do do, 20½ a 23½c per gal, 4 mos; 30 casks ...l 23½c per gal, 4 mos.

...isions. Very little has been done in new ...t a more active business is contemplated the ... week. Pork remains without much alteration; ...e, there has been rather a brisk demand, at ...9 per bbl, 4 mos; clear, $13, and mess, $10½ ... The sales of Lard comprise about 8000 kegs, ...lly taken to go out of the market, 7c, cash, and ...c per lb, 4 mos cr.

... A cargo Lisbon sold early in the week at $2 ...; a lot of 1400 hhds St. Ubes, stoved, sold to ...r of provisions, at 2 31¼c, cash; and 600 hhds ...in lots, at 2 37 per hhd, cash; 990 bags Liver...e, at auction, 1 58 a 1 50 per bag, cash.

...ar. Owing to heavy supplies of common qual...rices have further declined, and sales to the ...ave been 6 a 700 boxes Cuba brown, 6¾ a 7¼c ... and a few prime 7¾ a 8c. The stock of Cuba ...ed hhd Sugars is materially reduced. The ...by auction are 75 boxes Havana brown, 7 a 7¼c; ...do, $6 85 a 7c; 27 hhds Cuba Muscovado, 5¾ a ...5 hhds Porto Rico, 6½ a 7¼c, 4 mos; 10 do, ...ne, 7 75 a 7 87, cash; 10 do do, 6¾ a 6½c; 15 ...berland harbor do, 6¼ a 6½c; 20 hhds Porto ...¾ a 6½c per lb, 4 mos cr.

...ol. Some sales of domestic have been made ...ght decline, and foreign at last quotations.

...LOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

...ton, October 23. Flour. The sales for ... part of the week had been for Genesee $5¾ a ...ncipally at the latter price, at which rates, more ...000 barrels changed hands. A lot of 600 bbls ...e was taken this morning to go out of the mar... 6 12½, but there were no sellers at the close un...25 per bbl; 500 bbls Philadelphia sold yesterday ... and another parcel at the same, cash, and Mich...d Ohio, at 5 87 per bbl; all held at higher pri...lay.

...ain. There have been no arrivals of any great ...ance during the week, until to-day, and prices ...t materially different from the last weekly quota... The sales comprise several cargoes yellow flat ...at 70 a 71c, and one cargo as low as 68c; white ...68c per bushel; Oats call of sale at 50c for ...ra best; Northern, 54 a 55c per bushel.

...ew York, October 21. Flour is selling at ... $6 for lots afloat, of which there are but few. ...and Michigan are either worth 5 88.

...ain. 1800 bushels Ohio flat Corn sold at 62½c, measure, in the slip. 1500 bushels Northern Rye sold at 65c in the slip. The only parcel of round Corn in market is of Jersey and held at 72c per bushel. Oats, 50c.

Baltimore, Oct. 20. Flour. Sales of Howard St. at 5 62½; Susquehanna by the dray load, $6; Rye Flour scarce at 3 50.

Grain. Wheat—from fair to prime Maryland and Virginia reds, 1 15 a 1 22 per bushel; Md. white corn, 61 a 63c; yellow, 61 a 62c; Penn. yellow, dull at 62½c; Penn. rye, 75c; Md. do, 68 a 70c; Oats are in fair demand at 44 a 46c.

Albany, Oct. 9. Flour was inactive. The asking price was 5 75 a $6, according to brands. The market had an evident tendency to decline.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9. Flour. In consequence of another break in the canal the receipts had been light. From wagons it commanded 5 25 a 5 31. The last sales from canal were at 5 25 a 5 28. City Mills are again firm at 5 60. Millers were paying 95c to $1 for wheat.

Liverpool Corn Market, Oct. 5. Both the quality and condition of the grain this year are of an extremely varied character, and although in some situations the crop of Wheat is stated to be good, it is more generally considered to be deficient.

Up to the 23d ult inclusive, the whole of the foreign stock of Wheat and Flour in the kingdom was released from bond at the minium point of duty, comprising a quantity equal to 1,600,000 quarters of Wheat. In this port there were liberated 186,570 quarters Wheat and 136,279 bbls States Flour, in one week ending 22d ult, which bears only a moderate proportion to the imports on the east coast of England. American and Canadian Flour have improved in value about 1s per bbl, with a better demand than of late.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Oct. 18. At market, 3300 Beef Cattle, 1800 Stores, 5800 Sheep, and 1325 Swine, (including 500 unsold last week.)

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote first quality 5 25 a 5 50; second quality $4 a 4 75; third quality $3 a $4.

Barrelling Cattle—An error in our report of last week we now correct; No 1 should have been reported $3, instead of 3 50. The following prices are the extent paid to-day, viz: Mess $4; No. 1, $3; No. 2, 2 50.

Stores—Two year old $8 a 12; three year old, $13 a 21.

Sheep—About 1000 of the above were reported last week. We quote lots from 1 12 to 2 25.

Swine—Lots to peddle 2¾ a 3c for Sows, and 3¾ a 4c for Barrows. At retail, 4 and 5c.

New York, Oct. 18. At market, 1800 head of Beef Cattle, including 500 left over last week, 350 of which was from the South, 100 from the East, and the balance from this State; and 2800 Sheep and Lambs.

The Beef market was well attended, and the drovers disposed to sell at lower prices, in consequence of which the sales reached to 1550 head at $4 to 7½; averaging 5 60 the 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were all sold. Sheep at 1 50 to $4; Lambs at 1 25 to 2 50 each.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15. 750 head Cattle were in market; 61 were from Virginia, the remainder from the lower counties of this State. The bulk of sales were at 5 50 a 5 75 per cwt. Best $6, inferior as low as 4 50. 148 were purchased for the New York market. 97 head unsold.

197 Cows and Calves—Sales at $25 a 30—extra $38. Springers 18 a 22. Dry Cows 10 a 13. Calves at the drove yard 1 50 a 2 25. On the Delaware, by live weight, 4c per lb.

675 Hogs—Sales at 4 50 a 4 75 per cwt. 110 unsold.

1327 Sheep—Sales at 1 25 a 2 75 per head—extra $3, and scarce at the above prices.

All sales of cattle very dull this week, with the exception of sheep.

Baltimore, Oct. 18. Prices for Cattle to-day have ruled about the same as last week. Of 700 head that were offered 500 were sold at $4 to 5 50 per 100 lbs for fair to good quality. A few head extra quality brought $6 and some inferior were sold below $4.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	50	a	62
Marrow Squash, per lb	1½	a	2
Tomatoes, per half peck	..	a	12½
Turnips, per peck	..	a	20
Carrots per hf. pk	10	a	12
Beets, per hf. pk	10	a	12
Onions, per bunch	..	a	4
Parsley, halfpeck	..	a	25
Cabbages, per head	6	a	8

Fruit.

Lemons, per doz	17	a	20
Oranges, " "	25	a	50
Black Hamburg Grapes, per lb	50	a	62½
White Sweet Water do	20	a	25
Table Apples, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
" Pears, "	2 00	a	3 00
Cranberries, per bushel	..	a	1 50
Sweet Potatoes, per pk	31	a	37
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a	17
Celery, per root	6	a	10
Quinces, per pk	50	a	75

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	25	a	27
" firkin	18	a	22
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	10
" four meal	4	a	6
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	16
Beef, fresh, per lb	6	a	12½
Do corned	6	a	8
Do smoked	8½	a	9
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	5½	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, fresh	8	a	16
" salted	7	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	8½	a	10
" Western, do do	7½	a	8½
Lard, best, per lb	8	a	9
" Western, per keg	7½	a	8
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	12
Whole Calves	6	a	10
Chickens, per pr	5	a	7
Turkeys, apiece	12	a	16
Pigeons, per dozen	12	a	16
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	6	a	10

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" white, per bag	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	4 50	a	
Canary Seed, " "	5 00	a	10 00
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per pound	12	a	13
" Southern, " "	10	a	11
" Foreign, " "	..	a	..
" White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
" Lucerne, or French	30	a	33
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	3 00	a	3 50
Red Top, bushel, northern	..	a	1 50
" Southern, bush	50	a	60
Orchard Grass, "	3 00	a	..
Millet "	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat "		a	1 00
Barley, per bushel		a	1 00
Winter Rye "		a	1 25

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs	..	a	8 50
Newcastle, do	10 00	a	10 00
Orrel, do	10 00	a	10 00
Sydney, do	..	a	8 50
Peach Orchard, do do	..	a	9 00
Peach Mountain, do do	..	a	6 00
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord	..	a	6 50
Ordinary do do, do do	..	a	5 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	15	a	16
Pernambuco, dry salted	12	a	12
Rio Grande		a	16
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	12	a	13
California	..	a	13
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	13	a	15
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5¾
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 00	a	1 45
" " " light	..	a	..
" dry	75	a	1 25

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	28	a	30
" country, per lb	27	a	29
Baltimore, city tannage	27	a	29
" dry hide	23	a	25
New York, red, light	22	a	24
" " middling	21	a	22
" " overweight	19	a	20
Boston, " slaughter	21	a	22
" dry hide	21	a	23
Slaughter Upper in the rough	..	a	24

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	70	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
white lump	1 25	a	1 50
" 2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
" common	75	a	80

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	30	a	33
" " " ½ "	35	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	42
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs'	35	a	40
No. 2, "	25	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HAY MARKET.

Good Country, hay, per hund	1	a	12½
Straw	55	a	60

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

HOP MARKET.

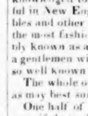
1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	15	a	16
2d " " "	13	a	14

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 12	a	2 25

Agawam House,

For Sale or to Let.



THIS spacious and elegant establishment is in complete order and well furnished. It is situated a few rods from the Court House, and about one hundred from the Depot, in the centre of a village acknowledged to be one of the most pleasant and delightful in New England. It has large and convenient stables and other accommodations usually connected with the most fashionable houses. It has long been favorably known as a Public House; it is a rare situation for a gentlemen wishing an elegant private mansion. It is so well known that further description is unnecessary.

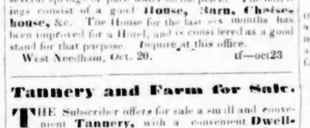
The whole or a part of the above place will be sold as may best suit the purchaser.

One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. Possession will be given immediately. Inquire of the subscriber near the premises.

FREDERIC MITCHELL.

Ipswich, Oct. 23, 1841. tf

Farm for Sale.



TO be sold, a small **Farm**, in the West Parish, Needham. Said Farm contains between 30 and 40 acres of good Land, a considerable part of which is covered with a good growth of Wood. Good water is abundant at the House and Barn, and there are also several springs of pure water on the place. The buildings consist of a good **House, Barn, Chaise-house**, &c. The House for the last six months has been improved for a Hotel, and is considered as a good stand for that purpose. Inquire at this office.

West Needham, Oct. 20. tf—oct23

Tannery and Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small and convenient **Tannery**, with a convenient **Dwelling House, Barn**, and twenty-four acres of good **Land**, suitably divided into Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage and woodland, situated in Ashfield, Franklin Co., Mass., on the stage road from Greenfield to Albany, and 12 miles west from Connecticut River at Sunderland. Said Tannery is under cover of a building 90 by 22 feet, and two stories high with Bark Mill, Hide Mill and pump propelled by water power. The whole is in complete order, and plenty of Bark to be obtained at $3 25 per cord. Possession of the Tannery may be had on the 1st of December, and of the whole on the 1st of April next. Also 100 cords of Bark to be delivered the coming winter. For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

A part of the purchase money of the above Farm would be taken in Tanning.

oct16—5w SAMUEL BARBER.

A. S. JORDAN.

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.

No. 2, Milk, two doors from Washington Street, Boston. Manufacturer of Combs and Pocket Books, Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods and PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the **Tortoise Shell Work**, at the Fairs, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of **Wrought and Plain Combs**, of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.

Two hundred different patterns of **Pocket Books** and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne.

Dr. Church's Tooth Powder; Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles.

Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price.

Miniature Ivory's, and Settings.

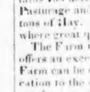
Gold and Plated Lockets, for Miniature and Hair. Balm of America.

☞ Combs made to Order or Repaired. ☜

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

July 31. tf.

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber being about to change his business and remove from town, offers for sale that valuable **Farm**, well known in the neighborhood as the Boynton Farm. Said Farm is pleasantly situated in Saugus, on the old road between Boston and Salem, and six miles from Boston, and three miles from Lynn, contains 100 acres of Land divided into Tillage, Mowing, Pasturage and Marsh, producing this season about 60 tons of Hay. It is situated near the Chelsea beach, where great quantities of sea manure can be obtained.

The Farm is also well supplied with Fruit Trees, and offers an excellent opportunity for a Gardener. The Farm can be examined and its produce seen, by application to the subscriber on the premises. Part of the purchase money can lay on mortgage for some years.

EBENEZER D. DRAPER.

Saugus, Sept. 7, 1841. tf—sept11

For Boy's Clothes.

GOOD stout CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, suitable for BOY'S WEAR, at uncommonly LOW PRICES, may be had at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. oct9

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs**, with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs**.

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlaem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough**, requiring the **Least Draught**, and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only in the best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor**, to say nothing of the **superior work**, would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat**, in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength**, and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior above. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

E. Davis's Oxygenated Soap.

THE Improved **Oxygenated Soap** is a Cosmetic, and for Shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure Caustic Alkali is exhibited in its utmost form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained, in its gaseous form, the name of Vital Air.

In external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of soap, it has a beneficial effect. It renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary to the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, etc., that has ever been offered to the public.

The above, together with a good assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soap, is for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms by A. G. Peck & Co., No. 57 Kilby and 54 Water streets, and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 90 Washington st., and Geo. H. Chapman, No. 79 State st., up stairs, and E. Davis, Manufacturer's Establishment, Cambridge, Mass.

July 31. 6mo.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000**, all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

☞ Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.

G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.

SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "at home" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Sea Elephant Oil.

WINTER BLEACHED SEA ELEPHANT OIL, a very superior article, warranted to suit the purchaser as well as oil usually sold at $1 12½, or 1 25, and if it is not satisfactory, the money will be refunded. Selling at retail at 75 cents per gallon, at CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER'S, corner Hanover & Salem Sts. tf—sept18

Henry E. Lincoln,

IMPORTER and dealer in Mechanics' and Manufacturer's Tools and Trimmings, and Household Furnishing Stock, 336 Washington St., under Chickering & Mackays' Piano Forte Rooms.

sept18—3mos

Cash Paid for Wool.

AT THE WOOL STORE, near the Post Office, Worcester, by BOWEN & BEACH.

July 17. tf

Day's Improved Axletree.

N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axeltree** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

Hamilton, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. Geo. W. Eaton,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester; Chas. Whipple, Newburyport.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant**, a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—june19

Neck Stock Manufactory.

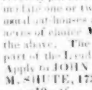
J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks**, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks**, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms**; low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Farm for Sale.



PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land**, part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Woodland and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House**, recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn**, and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land**, not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Guns, Cranberry Rakes, Lead Troughs.

LEMUEL LELAND, 2d., at his old stand, continues to manufacture best steel and other Rifles, stub and twist patent chambers and other double Guns, stub and twist patent chambers and all kinds of Fowling Pieces and Pistols. Repairing done as usual.

Cranberry Rakes, cast steel teeth, bass wood, made to order.

Also, L. L. would inform the inhabitants of Middlesex county, Mass., that he is agent for using and vending Dennis' Patent Lead Troughs, the only sure remedy for destroying canker worms. All orders would be thankfully received.

Sherborne, Sept. 1, 1841. 3mo—sept11

Save your Money!

AND instead of buying new goods, pick up your Silk, Merino, M. De Laine and other dresses which have become soiled or faded, and send them to that old and well established Dye House in Boston, "BARRETT'S," from which they will be returned with every appearance of NEW. Goods returned in a week, and prices as low as at any other place, which may be proved by any one, by ascertaining what others charge before bringing to our office, where they will be taken as LOW, IF NOT LOWER, and done in a superior style. BARRETT & BROTHER'S,

aug28—3mo 35 Cornhill, Boston.

Goat's Hair Camblets.

OF an excellent quality may be had at the ONE PRICE STORE, at 75c per yard. oct9

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality*. Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowels, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator*, are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES P. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting**, of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Bocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. tf may13

Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LEVI CHACE of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed my AGENT for the United States, for the sale of Rights, and the transaction of other business in relation to my **Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove;** and the public are cautioned against purchasing, or transacting business with any other person as an Agent. Said Chace has the power to dispose of Rights for States and Counties, and is the only person who has such power. J. L. LOTHROP.

june12—tf

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Beaver Cloths.

AT the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., may be found a good assortment of **Cloths, Cassimeres**, and **Beaver Cloths**, which will be offered at very low prices. Those who practice economy in the purchase of their clothing, will find it for their interest to purchase at this store.—Constantly on hand, Tailor's Trimmings of every description.

Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and quality. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the genuine article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, by calling at 231 Washington St., (under Marlboro' Hotel. SYMONDS & WHEELER.

may15—tf

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil**, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes**, of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes**, from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent less than City prices. E. H. WARREN

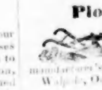
Framingham, April 1, 1841. apr3—tf

Farm for Sale.

A SMALL FARM, situated in the south part of Framingham. For further particulars enquire of SAMUEL CURTIS, 15 Washington St., or the Subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BALLORD.

Aug. 21. tf.

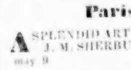
Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE, No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



PROUTY & MEARS' **Centre Draught Plough's** constantly on hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, by EDMUND W. CLAPP.

Walpole, Oct. 1, 1841. 6—oct2

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE 42 Washington Street

may 9

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 12

POETRY.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Fling out the Nations' stripes and stars,
The glorious standard of the free;
The banner borne through Freedom's wars;
The hallow'd gem of liberty.
On mountain top—in valley deep—
Wherever dwell the free and brave—
Wherever Freedom's martyrs sleep,
Columbia's flag must freely wave.

Raise high the bright auspicious flag,
From every height and lonely glen
In forest dell—on parting crag—
Afar among the haunts of men.
That sparkling banner wildly flung,
Shall freely wave o'er land and sea;
And freedom's anthem sweetly sung,
Shall swell our country's Jubilee.

Oh! let the world that flag behold!
That emblem of the brave and free;
The brightest crown of streaming gold,
That decks the Goddess Liberty.
Spread out its fold till heaven's dome
Reverberates the holy sound,
That all oppressed have found a home,
On Freedom's consecrated ground.

Unfurl that spangled flag of wars,
And let it float along the skies,
Until a freeman's bleeding scars,
Shall bid an angry nation rise.
Then let its state—its gorgeous folds
Bedazzle hosts in battle driven,
Till victory's eagle proudly holds
The glittering ensign to heaven.

Fling out our country's banner wide,
Our emblematic starry gem—
Our Union never shall divide,
While floats that silken diadem.
Year after year its brilliant stars
Shall increase the strength of all—
Let all beware of civil wars,
The curse of monarchs—Freedom's fall.

New York, May 6th, 1841. J. P. E.

Travels in Central America.

[Continued from our last.]

Dona Bartola invited us to accompany her, and, setting out, we called upon a friend of Lera; during the whole visit, a servant girl sat with her lap full of tobacco, making straw cigars for immediate use. It was the first time we had smoked with ladies, and, at first, it was rather awkward to ask one for a light; but we were so thoroughly broken in that night that we never had any delicacy afterward. The conversation turned upon the saint and her miraculous powers; and when we avowed ourselves somewhat skeptical, the servant girl, with that familiarity, though not want of respect, which exists throughout Central America, said that it was wicked to doubt; that she had prayed to the saint herself, and two months afterward she was married, and to the very man she prayed for, though at the time he had no idea, and in fact, wanted another girl.

With this encouragement, locking the house, and accompanied by children and servants, we set out to pay our homage to the saint. The sound of a violin and the firing of rockets indicated the direction of her temporary domicil. She had taken up her residence in the hut of a poor Indian in the suburbs; and, for some time before reaching it, we encountered crowds of both sexes, and all ages of colors, and in every degree of dress and undress, smoking and talking, and sitting or lying on the ground in every variety of attitude. Room was made for our party, and we entered the hut.

It was about twenty feet square, thatched on the top and sides with leaves of Indian corn, and filled with a dense mass of kneeling men and women. On one side was an altar, about four feet high, covered with a clean white cotton cloth. On the top of the altar was a frame, with three elevations, like a flower-stand, and on the top of that a case, containing a large wax doll, dressed in blue silk, and ornamented with gold leaf, spangles, and artificial flowers. This was the Santa Lucia.—Over her head was a canopy of red cotton cloth, on which was emblazoned a cross in gold. On the right was a sedan chair, trimmed with red cotton and gold leaf, being the traveling equipage of the saint; and near it were Indians in half-sacerdotal dress, on whose shoulder she travelled; festoons of oranges hung from the roof, and the rough posts were inwrapped with leaves of the sugar-cane. At the foot of the altar was a boy, on which girls and boys were playing; and a little fellow about six years old, habited in the picturesque costume of a straw hat, and that only, was coolly surveying the crowd.

The ceremony of praying had already begun, and the music of a drum, a violin, and a flageolet, under the direction of the Indian master of ceremonies, drowned the noise of voices. Donna Bartola, who was a widow, and the other ladies of our party, fell on their knees; and, recommending myself to their prayers, I kicked on without doing anything for myself, but I studied attentively the faces of those around me. There were some of both sexes who could not be strictly called young; but they did not, on that account, pray less earnestly. In some places people would repel the imputation of being desirous to procure husband or wife; not so in Guatan; they prayed publicly for what they considered a blessing. Some of the men were so much in earnest that perspiration stood in large drops upon their faces, and none thought that praying for a husband need tinge the cheek of a modest maiden. I watched the countenance of a young Indian girl, beaming with enthusiasm and hope; and, while her eyes rested upon the image of the saint and her lips moved in prayer, I could not but imagine that her heart was full of some ruant, and perhaps unworthy lover.

Outside the hut was an entirely different scene. Near by were rows of kneeling men and women, but beyond were wild groups of half-naked men and boys, setting off rockets and fireworks. As I moved through, a flash rose from under my feet, and a petard exploded so near that the powder singed me; and, turning round, I saw hurrying away my rascaly muleteer. Beyond were parties of young men and women dancing by the light of blazing pine sticks. In a hut at some little distance were two haggard old women, with large caldrons over blazing fires, stirring up and serving out the contents with long wooden ladles, and looking like witches dealing out poison instead of love-potions.

At ten o'clock the prayers to the saint died away, and the crowd separated into groups and couples, and many fell into what in English would be called flirtations. A mat was spread for our party against the side of the hut, and we all lighted cigars and sat down upon it.—Cups made of small gourds, and filled from the caldrons with a preparation of boiled Indian corn sweetened with various *dolces* were passed from mouth to mouth, each one sipping and passing it on to the next; and this continued, without any interruption, for more than an hour. We remained on the ground till after midnight, and then were among the first to leave.—On the whole, we concluded that praying to the Santa Lucia must lead to matrimony; and I could not but remark that, in the way of getting husbands and wives, most seemed disposed to do something for themselves, and not leave all to the grace of the saint.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Continued List.

Of Premiums and Gratuities awarded by the Essex Agricultural Society, at Georgetown, September 29th 1841.

To Joshua Lovett, Beverly, for June Butter, 1st premium $ 8
" Daniel Putnam, Danvers, for 2d do. 6
" W. R. Putnam, Wenham, for 3d do. 4
To Margaret Wardwell, Andover, for September butter, 1st prem. 10
" Nathaniel Felton, Danvers, 2d do. 8
" Peabody Tisley, West Newbury, 3d do. 6
To Isaac Carruth, Andover, for Cheese, 1st prem. 10
" Mary S. Thurlow, W. Newbury, for a gratuity of 5

Experiments in Ploughing, &c.

To Perley Taply, Danvers, for Double Team, 1st prem. 12
" Joseph Symonds, Middleton, 2d do. 10
" Ralph H. Chandler, Andover, 3d do. 3
" Joseph Goodridge, W. Newbury, 4th do. 6
" Joseph C. Putnam, for Single Team, 1st prem. 10
" Allen Putnam, Hamilton. 2d do. 8
" W. R. Putnam, Wenham, 3d do. 6
" Perley Tapley, Danvers, 4th do. 4
" Seth Kimball, Andover, for Horse Team, 1st prem. 8
" Perley Tapley, Danvers, 2d do. 6

☞ NOTE. The Committees on Ploughs had not opportunity to complete their examination on the day of Exhibition.

To Hobart Clark, Andover, for working oxen, 1st prem. $10
" W. C. Cole, Boxford, 2d do. 7
" Josiah Crosby, Andover, 3d do. 5
" Daniel Andrews, Boxford, for steers, 3 years old, 1st prem. 7
" John Preston, Danvers, 2d do. 5
" Amos Berry, Andover, 2 yrs., 1st do. 6
" R. H. Chandler, Andover, 2d do. 4
" Peabody Russell, Boxford, for fat oxen, 1st prem. 15
" Joseph Kittredge, Andover, 2d do. 10
" Samuel Jenkins, Andover, 3d do. 5
Joshua Hale, Rowley, for milch cow, 1st do. 10
David S. Caldwell, Newbury, a gratuity, 3
George Spofford, Georgetown, do. 3
Moses Pettingill, Topsfield, for heifer, a gratuity, 5
David Caldwell, Newbury, for 6 heifers, a gratuity, 3
Parker Pilsbury, Georgetown, for heifer, a gratuity, 1
David Jewett, Georgetown, do. 1
John Hale, Boxford, for sheep, do. 3
Chas. R. Jaques, Rowley, for boar, 1st prem. 5
Nath'l Dorman, Boxford, do. 2d do. 2
Phineas C. Bailey, Newbury, for pigs, 1st do. 6
Samuel Scott, Rowley, for do. 2d do. 3

☞ The Report of the Committee on Balls has not been received.

The Premiums offered by the State Society were awarded as follows:—

To George Hood, Lynn, for Ball, 1st pr. $15
" Enoch Sibley, Bradford, do. 2d do. 6
" H. C. Merriam, Tewksbury, for milch cow, 1st prem. 15
" " " 2d do. 6
" Moses Pettingill, Topsfield, for heifer, 1st prem. 5
" Hobart Clark, Andover, for working oxen, 1st prem. 12
" W. B. Cole, Boxford, 2d do. 6
Daniel Andrew, Boxford, for steers, 1st pr. 10
Joshua Hale, Rowley, for native cow, 1st pr. 10

The Committee on Domestic Manufactures made awards to the amount of $85

The Committee on Fruits and Flowers made awards to the amount of 20

To Messrs. Charles I. Tenney and George Spofford, of Georgetown, for the management of Bees, 8

To Mrs. Nath'l Parker, Bradford, for silk twist and thread, neatly done, a gratuity of 5

To Miss S. C. Hodges, Newburyport, for a gratuity, 3
" Miss Priscilla P. Atwood, Bradford, for do. a gratuity, 2

The Reports on Mulberry Trees, on Crops, on Manures, and several other subjects for which premiums were offered, will not be completed before December.

This statement is made, for the information of all concerned, at the request of the President of the Society.

Attest: J. W. PROCTOR.

October 14, 1841.

☞ *Note.* WM. SUTTON, Esq., of Salem, is Treasurer of the Society. The premiums will be paid under his direction at the Commercial Bank.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR A FELON.—Bathe the part effected with ashes and water—take the yolk of an egg, six drops of spirits of turpentine, a few beet leaves cut fine, a small quantity of hard soap, one tea spoonful of snuff or fine tobacco; then add one tablespoonful of burnt salt, and one of Indian meal; it never fails to effect a cure if applied in season.

TO DRIVE AWAY RATS. Tar, or bird-lime, laid in their haunts, will stick to their fur, and cause their departure. If a living rat be caught, and well rubbed or brushed over with tar and train oil, and afterwards put to escape in the holes of others, they will disappear.

Extracts from the Economy of Health.*

Hints to Parents and the School Master.

SECOND SEPTENNIAD---(7 to 14.)

SCHOOLS. It is in this septenniad, which may be styled *par excellence*, the scholastic, that the seeds of much bodily ill, and moral evil are sown. In this, and often in the latter part of the first septenniad, the powers of the mind are forced, and those of the body are crippled. The progress of civilization, literature, science and refinement has rendered this state of things unavoidable. It may be mitigated, but it cannot be prevented. Knowledge is power. Bodily strength is now of little use in the struggle for power, riches and fame:—mental acquirements and endowments are now all in all.

Those who are likely to mix much with their fellow-creatures during their sojourn in this world, had better begin to do so in a public school. Knives are sharpened by being rubbed against each other; so are intellects. The flint and the steel will not emit sparks unless they come into collision: neither will brains. The coldest marble and the basest metal will glow with heat by friction; and the solid oak will burst into flame by the same operation.—The emulation of the public school will call energies into action that would otherwise lie forever dormant in the human mind.

Whether the scholastic institutions be large or small, public or private, one radical evil is sure to pervade the system of education pursued therein—namely, (and I cannot repeat it too often,) the disproportion between exercise of the mind and exercise of the body—not merely as respects the sum total of each species of exercise, but the mode of its distribution. The grasp at learning is preternatural, overreaching and exhausting. The lessons imposed on youth are too long; and so, of course, are the periods of study. The consequence is, that the lesson is not got well, because it is learned amid languor and fatigue of the intellect. The grand principle of education is, or rather ought to be, the rapid and the perfect acquisition of small portions of learning at a time, the punctual premium being the interval of play. In this way, the idea of knowledge would be constantly associated with that of pleasure; and each impression on the juvenile mind being vivid and distinct, would consequently be lasting.

But if the periods of study in the first years of the second septenniad, were reduced in length, as well as in the whole daily amount, I am far from thinking that the sum total of elementary learning acquired during the scholastic septenniad would thereby be diminished. What is it, he admitted having taken it, believing at the time that it had been placed there by some benevolent gentleman for the special benefit of the first ragged man that passed. This very plausible defence failed, and Denis was sent for 3 months to the House of Correction.

lost in letters will be gained in health; and this profitable exchange may enable the youth to sustain those increased exertions of the intellect which devolve on ulterior stages of scholastic and collegiate discipline. It is to be remembered, also, that majority of pupils are designed for other than the learned professions, and to them a MODICUM of health is often of more value than a MAGNUM of literature.

No public school should be without a play-ground; and play-ground without gymnasium of some kind. For the lighter modes of athletic exercise. The swinging apparatus at the military asylum in Chelsea, seems well calculated for effecting that combination of active and passive exercise, so peculiarly adapted to the human frame in the present state of civilization and refinement. We have more mind and less muscle than the Lacedæmonians; and therefore, art must accomplish what strength fails to do. It is in a more advanced period of life, that passive exercise is to be preferred to a five; in the second septenniad, the latter should have the preponderance. In all gymnastic exercises, however, great regard should be paid to the constitutions of individuals.—There are some youths, where a disposition to affections of the heart and great vessels prevails; and to these, all strong exercises is injurious. Those, also, who are predisposed to pulmonary complaints must be cautious of athletic exercises.

FOOD. This should be simple and substantial, rather than abstemious. The fabric that is daily building up, should have an ample supply of sound materials.

BEVERAGE. A great error has been committed by modern mothers, in substituting for the salutary proscription of Pindar, ("water is best,") the daily glass of wine, with cake or condiment for the smiling progeny round the table after dinner. The juvenile heart dances joyously enough to the music of the animal spirits—and the rosy current of circulation runs its many its many rounds as rapidly as need be, without impetus from wine. The practice in question is reprehensible on accounts than one. It early establishes the habit of pampering the appetite—a habit that leads to countless ills in after life. It over-stimulates the organs of digestion, at a period when their nerves are superlative—their excitability exuberant, and their sympathies most active and multiplied. If such be the case in youth, can we wonder at the universality of dyspeptic complaints in middle age? It is to be remarked, that this practice is less prevalent among the higher ranks of life, than among the various subordinate grades. It increases as we descend, till we shudder at the sight of liquid fire, exhaled to the sickly inhalant in the sordid hovel! On such a subject, need I say more? or could I say less? Bad habits are enough learned—they ought never to be *taught*!

* The author of this work, James Johnson, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age.

[To be continued.]

A NICE DISTINCTION. It once happened unto me to be present in a school in the 'Old Country,' where the pedagogue thus addressed a rebellious pupil: "At your age and with your abilities you ought to be a pattern to the other boys, instead of which I am obliged to make an example of you"; and thereupon he thrashed him soundly.

COURT REPORTS.

Municipal Court.

Saturday was appointed by Judge Thacher for passing sentence on the prisoners found Guilty, or who have pleaded Guilty from the commencement of the session.

Samuel Snow, found Guilty on two indictments for stealing copper from the foundry of Messrs. Furnell & Co. two years confinement at hard labor in the House of Correction.

Samuel Buckley, for stealing from the dwelling house of John Tighe, in Warren street, $117, two years in the State Prison.

Joseph Chapman, for stealing from the person of John Fynn, a sum of twenty dollars, one years confinement at hard labor in the House of Correction.

Myran Allis or *Stewart*, formerly clerk in the store of Messrs Jewett & Prescott, in Tremont Row, was called up to receive sentence for stealing therefrom property amounting in value to $667. Prisoner appealed to the Court to defer sentence for a few days, to give him an opportunity of putting in evidence of former good character, and his Honor named next Saturday.

Mary Harris, for keeping a house of ill-fame, was ordered to pay a fine of $75 and costs, or be committed to the House of Correction for one year.

Thomas McNulty, jr., aged 17 years, for stealing from his father $150, was sentenced to 1 years hard labor in the House of Correction.

George Cochran, an English seaman for stealing from Hugh Larkin, on board ship, the sum of $20—fined $20, and two months hard labor in the House of Correction.

William P. Johnson, for stealing a horse, wagon and harness from Reuben Lovejoy, two years in the State Prison.

Daniel S. Cannon, for stealing from the dwelling of S. May, property to the amount of $20—two years in the House of Correction.

Police Court.

DENIS MCCARTHY was brought up by constable Merriam, charged with stealing a coat from off the iron railings of the common, in May last. On being apprehended, he stoutly asserted his innocence and said he brought the coat from Ireland, but on hearing the owner identify

Laws of Hereditary Descent.

Mr. Combe says, if the same amount of knowledge and care that has been taken to improve the domestic animals, had been bestowed upon the human species during the last century, there would not have been so many moral patients for the lunatic asylums, or the prisons, as at present. That the human species are as susceptible of improvement as the domestic animals, who can deny? Then is it not strange that man, possessing so much information on this subject, and acknowledging the laws that govern such matters, should lose sight of these laws in perpetuating his own species? Yet how short-sighted is that individual who, in forming a matrimonial connection, overlooks the important consideration of the quality of the physical and mental constitution which his children will be likely to inherit; and also that a great portion of the happiness, or misery of his future life, will depend upon the conduct of these children; and again, that their manifestations, whether good or evil, will be the effect of the mental, moral, and physical organization which they inherit. The time is fast approaching when men will have to pay more attention to this subject, for the science is taking deep root by which these matters can be tested, and the parent will not be so much *pitied as blamed* for the bad morals of his child." [Mother's Magazine.

Fatal Accident.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Jabez Hatch, auctioneer, of this city, was fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a double-barrelled gun, while on a sporting excursion in Brighton. He was riding in a gig with a gun by his side, when the horse become frightened, he attempted to leap from the gig, both barrels went off, and a large portion of the charges struck him in the side. He was taken to the hotel, in Brighton, and survived in great distress till Friday evening, when he expired.

On the same day that this accident occurred to Mr Hatch, Mr James Riddle, and Mr Seaward, of this city, were also fowling in Brighton, and met with an accident which had nearly proved fatal to Mr. R. These gentlemen were in a piece of low ground, covered with thick bushes, when a flock of birds rose before Mr. Seaward. While raising his gun to fire, it accidentally went off, and the charge struck Mr. Riddle in the side, and leg, wounding him in a very serious manner. He was also taken to the hotel in Brighton, but has since recovered so that he was able to ride to Boston on Saturday, and will no doubt survive the accident.—[Mail.

A Yankee dining with a celebrated English author, gave the following observation on beholding a statue of Venus, which he thought particularly well placed: "I say, you've got a tarnation convenient fix for that 'ere stone gal."

Won't Take Twenty Dollars.

Some waggish students at Yale College, a few years since, were regaling themselves one evening at the 'Tontine,' when an old farmer from the country entered their room, (taking it for the bar-room,) and enquired if he could obtain lodgings there. The young chaps immediately answered him in the affirmative, inviting him to take a seat, and join them in a glass of punch. The old fellow, who was a shrewd Yankee, saw at once that he was to be made the butt of their jests, but quietly laying off his hat, and telling a worthless little dog he had with him, to lie under the chair, he took a glass of the proffered beverage. The students anxiously inquired after the health of the old man's wife and children, and the farmer, with affected simplicity, gave them the whole history of his family, and his own pedigree, with numerous anecdotes regarding his farm, &c.

Do you belong to the church? asked one of the wags.

Yes, the Lord be praised, and so did my father before me.

Well, I suppose you would not tell a lie, responded the student.

Not for the world, added the farmer.

What will you take for your dog, pointing to the farmer's cur, who was not worth his weight in Jersey mud.

I would not take twenty dollars for the dog.

Twenty dollars! why he is not worth twenty cents.

Well, I assure you I would not take twenty dollars for him.

Come, my friend, said the student, who with his companion was bent on having some capital fun with the farmer. Now you say you won't tell a lie for all the world, let me see if you will not do it for twenty dollars. I'll give you twenty dollars for him.

I'll not take it, replied the farmer.

You will not? Here let me see if this won't tempt you to tell a lie, added the student, producing a small bag of half do lars, from which he commenced counting numerous small piles upon the table. The farmer was sitting by the table with his hat in hand, apparently unconcerned. There, added the student, there are twenty dollars all in silver, I will give you that for your dog.

The old farmer quietly raised his hat to the edge of the table, and then as quick as tho't scraped all the money into it except one half dollar, at the same time exclaiming,

I won't take twenty dollars! Nineteen and a half is as much as he is worth—he is your property.

A tremendous laugh from his fellow student showed the would be wag, that he was completely 'done up,' and that he need not look for help from that quarter; so he good naturedly, acknowledged beat, insisted on the old farmer's taking another glass, and they parted in great glee—the student retaining his dog, which he keeps to this day, as a lesson to him never to attempt to play tricks on men older than himself, and especially to be careful how he tries to wheedle a Yankee farmer.

Population of British Empire

The following is set down as the population of the British Empire in all parts of the world. It is compiled from the most authentic documents.

Great Britain, Ireland, and neighboring islands,	27,020,000
Colonies in Europe, such as Ionian Isles, Malta, Gibraltar, &c.	400,000
North America,	1,500,000
South America,	120,000
West Indies,	1,000,000
Africa,	350,000
Australasia, (N. Holland,)	120,000
New Zealand,	25,000
Asia, (E. India Company's Dominions,)	135,000,000
Afghanistan and Cabul,	14,000,000
Total,	179,535,000

The whole of the above territories cover about 2,300,000 square miles.

REMEDY FOR HOOPING COUGH. Twenty grains of salt of tartar, and ten grains of cochineal, with an ounce of refined sugar, dissolved in a gill or a quarter of a pint of warm water—take a teaspoonful three times a day, for a child about four or five years of age, a little every time when the cough is troublesome. The relief is immediate, and the cure, in general, from four to five days. It has cured many thousands, and may cure many thousands more. Also fresh air in mild and dry weather is advisable.

STEAMSHIP ACADIA, for Halifax and Liverpool, sailed at 2, P.M., on Saturday last, with sixty-one passengers for Liverpool and seventeen for Halifax. She carried out 10,001 letters and six bags of newspapers. Alexander McLeod is said to have taken passage in her, under the assumed name of James Brown. He arrived in the city on Saturday, and his name was down upon the books at the Tremont House, whence he proceeded on board the Acadia.

A LAWYER'S SPECTACLES. A French countryman employed a lawyer to conduct a cause, but did not seem in a hurry to give him his fee. "Friend," said the attorney, "your business is so confused that I cannot see my way into it." The countryman, who was aware of his meaning, drew two pieces of gold out of his pocket, and giving them to the limb of the law, said, "Well then, sir, here is an excellent pair of spectacles for you."

JEWELS IN PERU. It is stated that the jewels of the Temple of the Sun, which were secreted at the conquest of Peru by the Spaniards, have been recently discovered and amount in value to 180,000,000 dollars.

Gipsies in England.

Shortly after their first arrival in England, which is upwards of three hundred years since, a dreadful persecution was raised against them, the aim of which was their utter extermination; for the crime of a gipsy was esteemed a crime worthy of death, and the gibbets of England were loaded and creaked beneath the weight of gipsy carcases, and the miserable wanderers were literally obliged to creep into the earth in order to preserve their lives. But these days passed by; their persecutors became weary of pursuing them, and showed their heads from the holes and caves where they had hidden themselves, they ventured forth, increased in numbers, and each tribe of family choosing a particular circuit, they fairly divided England among them. In England the gipsies are all dealers in horses, and at times employ their idle time in mending the tin and copper utensils of the country: the females tell fortunes, and generally pitch their tents in the vicinity of a village or small town by the roadside, under the shelter of the hedges and trees. The climate of England is known to be favorable to beauty, and no part of the world is the apparance of the gipsies so prepossessing as in this country; their complexion is dark, but not disagreeably so, their faces are oval, their features regular, their forehead low, and their hands and feet small. The men are taller than the English peasantry, and far more active. They speak the English language fluently, in their gaiety and demeanor are more graceful; in both points standing in striking contrast with the peasantry, whose speech are slow and uncouth, and whose manner dogged and brutal. [Barrow's Sces of Spain.

Influence of Woman.

How often have I seen a company of riotious men checked all at once by the decency by the accidental entrance of an amiable woman; while her gentle and obliging deportment charms them into at least a temporary convenience; there is nothing so delightful as conversation. To form the manners of men, nothing contributes so much as the cast of the women they converse with. Those who are most associated with men of virtue and understanding are always found the most amiable and ...ters. Such society, beyond every else, rubs off the protusions that ... many an ungracious roughness; it gives a polish more perfect and ... than that which is received by a ... commerce with the world. This is often specious, but commonly such as the other is the result of gentler ... and a more elegant humanity; the ... itself is moulded, and the habits of dissembled courtesy are formed.

Love of Children.

Tell me not of the trim, prescribed ranged homes where there are no children; 'where,' as the good German ... it, 'the fly traps always hang straight the wall;' tell me not of the never disturbed nights and days; of the tranquil ... hearts, where children are not! I ... not for these things. God sends them for another purpose than merely to ... up the race—to enlarge our hearts, make us unselfish, and full of kindly sympathies and affections; to give us higher aims, and to call out our ... to extended enterprise and exertion ... bring round our fireside bright faces, happy smiles, and loving tender hearts. My soul blesses the great father ... day, that he has gladdened the earth ... little children. [Mary Howitt.

Late from Florida.

We have advices from St. Augustine ... the 8th inst. Dates from Tampico ... the 1st. On the 9th, Col. W. ... ship from 200 to 300 Indians, ... of whom 95 were warriors. On ... the troops were to be simultaneously ... motion throughout the territory.

Sampson, a slave of Col. G. H. ... who was captured by the Indians ... loosatchie, succeeded in making his ... cape, and went into Tampa on ... ult. He has given some very ... information to the commanding ...

Capt. Ketchum, 6th infantry, ... cently at Middle Florida. [Times.

IRRITABLE CHRISTIANS. There ... clergyman who often became quite ... at finding his little grandchildren ... study. One day one of these little ... dren was standing by his mother's ... and she was speaking to him ...

'Ma,' said he, 'I don't want to ... heaven.'

'Why not? my son.'

'Why, grandpa will be there, ...'

'Why, yes, I hope he will.'

'Well, just as soon as he sees ... will come scolding along, and say ... *where, where, what are these boys* ... I don't want to go to heaven if ... is going to be there.'

ANOTHER DEFALCATION. The ... of Commerce, of Saturday, says ... has come out to-day that Mr R. ... Cashier of the Commercial Bank, ... ly enjoined, is a defaulter to the ... of $56,000. His securities are ... good for the half of the sum. ... would have been less suspected of ... ing in such a position than Mr R. ... we learn, another victim to ... stocks."

STEAMBOAT LOST. The steamboat ... tism, with several companies of ... States Soldiers on board, struck ... in the Arkansas River, a short time ... and sunk. No lives lost. The ... marched across the country to Red ... on White river, and there took a ... New Orleans. They were from ... Gibson, and were destined for Flo... [Post.